British Columbia Board of Parole

Annual Report 1981–82

Province of
British Columbia

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B.C. BOARD OF PAROLE
RATIONALE FOR CORPORATE IMAGE

1. **Outside circle** is the symbol for community.
2. The **vertical figure** depicts the inmate being considered for parole.
3. The **two figures** on either side of the inmate represent 2 board members (authority).
4. All three figures are linked together graphically.
5. The **inmate** is connected to and partially housed by the outside circle (community) to show that the inmate might be released into society, but will still be under supervision.
6. The logo color of **blue** is chosen to represent the Pacific Ocean, which depicts the Province of B.C.

LOGO designed by Jerry Wong.

British Columbia Cataloguing in Publication Data

British Columbia. Board of Parole.
Annual report. --1980/81-

ISSN 0710-7412

1. British Columbia. Board of Parole. 2. Parole - British Columbia - Periodicals.

HV9309.B7B74 354.711008493

7th June, 1982

The Honourable ALLAN WILLIAMS, Q.C.,
Attorney General of the Province of British Columbia,
Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the British Columbia Board of Parole for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1982.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN KONRAD
Chairman.

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1. Introduction

The Board has completed its second year of operation under its new mandate pursuant to the *Parole Act* (Canada). Since February 1980 the Board's jurisdiction for parole decision-making has been extended to all inmates incarcerated in provincial correctional centres, other than:

- inmates sentenced to life imprisonment as a minimum punishment,
- inmates in respect of whom sentences of death have been commuted to life imprisonment, or
- inmates sentenced to detention in a penitentiary for an indeterminate period.

The basic operational procedures have been considerably refined during the year and additional policy development has occurred in key areas. The Board's decision-making credibility appears to have been established and our commitment to a lay membership (reflecting community interest and concern) continues to be recognised in this province and throughout Canada as being based on a credible philosophical premise.

2. Board Membership

Recruitment

The membership of the Board is established on a regional basis consistent with the organizational structure of other components of justice in the province. This year, membership representation was extended to two additional areas, namely the West Coast area of the Northern Region and the Central Northern area of the Vancouver Island Region. The complement of Board membership now totals twenty-three which is expected to remain constant given the current workload.

The process of recruiting potential candidates for membership is undertaken at the community level. Requests to identify potential candidates are directed to justice personnel, community agencies and local organizations that are active within the community. An appeal is also made through public meetings and the media.

Candidates who have been identified through this process are then screened by the Chairman in relation to the criteria for membership (see Appendix A) from which a list of nominations is submitted to the Attorney General, who recommends appointments to cabinet by Order in Council of the Lieutenant Governor.

Membership

Membership appointments are initially for a one-year period followed by re-appointment based on a three-year tenure. With this tenureship model, one-third of the membership is normally replaced each year.

The members serving on the Board in 1981/82 are as follows:

Interior Region

Warren H. Bruleigh, Church Minister, Vernon
Patricia A. Ryan, Homemaker, Kamloops
Edmond E. Schweitzer, Building Contractor, Kelowna
J. E. (Ed) Tait, School Principal (ret.), Kamloops

Northern Region

Frank Donahue,* Insurance Salesman, Terrace
Harry Hoeft, Businessman, Prince George
Robin Insley, College Instructor, Prince George

North Fraser Region

Christopher J. A. Dalton, Business Executive (ret.), West Vancouver
Betty J. Dube, Foster Mother, Mission
N. E. (Scotty) McLeish, Probation Officer (ret.), Burnaby
Irene Peterson, Homemaker/Instructor, Port Coquitlam
Molly O'Dell,* Homemaker, Maple Ridge

South Fraser Region

Siegfried Bartel,* Dairy Farmer, Agassiz
Peter A. Dueck, Businessman, Abbotsford
Jake Gerestein, Retailer (ret.), Clearbrook

Vancouver Region

Denise Hodgson, Homemaker, Richmond
S. Rocksborough Smith, Correctional Administrator (ret.), Vancouver
Joseph L. Whitehead,* Publisher/Editor, Vancouver
Gloria L. Wilson,* Social Service Director, North Vancouver

Vancouver Island Region

Arthur J. R. Ash, Businessman (ret.), Victoria
Robert F. Joseph,* Native Affairs Administrator, Campbell River
Elsie MacAulay, Homemaker, Victoria
Larry Ryan, Labour Organizer, Victoria

Special Mention

Two members completed their tenure in March 1982. They are:

- Mr. S. Rocksborough Smith, Vancouver, who served as Chairman of the Board from 1973 to 1979. Following his retirement as Chairman he was appointed as a member.

* New appointment effective April 1981.

2. Board Membership

- Mr. Christopher J. A. Dalton, West Vancouver, who was the Board Chairman from 1969 to 1973 and served subsequently as the Board Vice-Chairman from 1973 to 1979. He was similarly appointed as a member in 1979 until the present.

Both of these members have made a significant contribution to the Board and its program. Their service has been characterized by a deep sense of concern for justice reflecting both the needs of the offender as well as the wellbeing of the community.

Orientation and Development

Newly appointed members were provided with an orientation which includes a review of the governing legislation and the philosophy, policies and procedures of the Board. In addition, the orientation provided an overview of the justice system with specific reference to correctional services and programs in which inmates are housed.

In addition to the initial orientation, the Board conducted general membership meetings twice this year for purposes of reviewing current practices, updating members on new policies, exchanging information with other justice services and providing workshops related specifically to the parole decision-making responsibility. These meetings are essential in keeping the membership informed and operating on the basis of a common understanding of the Board's mandate. In addition, a series of bi-regional meetings was held to facilitate discussion of members' concerns and issues.

Policy Executive

As the Board is an independent quasi-judicial agency, it has responsibility for its own policy making. This function is performed by the Policy Executive, which is comprised of the Chairman, the Executive Director and one member from each of the six Regions. Members are nominated to the Policy Executive by the Chairman and normally serve in this capacity for a two-year term. The specific functions of the Policy Executive are:

- To identify, develop and approve policies and procedures to be followed by the Board in carrying out the duties and functions of the Board under governing legislation.
- To advise on the development and revision of legislation and regulations governing parole.
- To advise the Chairman and Board staff of the ongoing support and developmental needs of Board members to aid them in carrying out their duties.

The Board members serving on the Policy Executive this year were:

- Ed Schweitzer, Interior Region
- Robin Insley, Northern Region
- Irene Peterson, North Fraser Region
- Peter Dueck, South Fraser Region
- Denise Hodgson, Vancouver Region
- Larry Ryan, Vancouver Island Region

3. New Developments

Policies

During the year, the following major policies were addressed by the Policy Executive:

(1) *Board logo:* The Board logo, which will appear on the published report with the design rationale, was adopted for use in conjunction with the government's Visual Identity Program. The purposes for which this unique identification symbol are needed are:

- To highlight the independence of the Board as a quasi-judicial agency,
- To reinforce the organizational distinction between the B.C. Board of Parole and the B.C. Corrections Branch, and
- To reinforce the distinction between the B.C. Board of Parole and the National Parole Board.

(2) *Parole and Temporary Absence:* Since the assumption of an enlarged parole mandate in February 1980, there has been continuous dialogue between the Board and the Corrections Branch regarding the relationship between parole and temporary absence as two distinct mechanisms for the release or absence of inmates from prison during the period of the sentence of imprisonment. In order to guide and inform this discussion the Board, in conjunction with the Branch, has endorsed a Statement of Principles and Premises governing the relationship between Parole and Temporary Absence (see Appendix B). On the basis of these principles, a joint task force has been established with representation from both agencies to resolve some of the problems and concerns that exist between the two programs at the operational level.

(3) *Research and Program Evaluation:* A definitive policy statement was approved identifying the commitments the Board has to subjecting its activities and programs to research and evaluation. This work will be conducted by Board staff, through resources available within the ministry and by private agencies on contract to the Board.

(4) *Application for Parole:* In 1980 the Board adopted a policy requiring an inmate to apply for parole if he/she wished to have the Board conduct a review. Concern was expressed that this policy may cause some inmates to be placed at a disadvantage if they were lacking in basic skills necessary to prepare such an application containing a well-informed plan for release.

The Board staff were requested to conduct a six-month survey of inmates who were serving sentences of one year or longer and who had not applied for parole, to determine whether the above concern had any basis in fact. The survey demonstrated that the majority of inmates surveyed were exercising choices based on information and advice received which was sufficient for them to make a well-informed choice. On that basis the Board has maintained its policy of requiring an application to be made before proceeding with a review (rather than scheduling automatic hearings) thereby reinforcing the principle of individual responsibility focused on the inmate.

(5) *Temporary Parole:* The policy of Temporary Parole as a decision category had been maintained until the present from the Board's operation in the context of the Definite/Indeterminate sentence. Increasingly the use of this decision category became redundant, as the monitoring and supervision of parolees was clearly the responsibility of the Corrections Branch as part of the services that it provided to the Board. The policy therefore was rescinded this year with encouragement to Board members to impose as a preferred alternative, time limited special conditions or agreements to which the parolee would be obligated. This change has significantly reduced the number of hearing reviews required for

purposes of ongoing monitoring. The Board's involvement with parolees is therefore confined to subsequent decisions of whether to alter conditions or to suspend or revoke parole where conditions are violated. These violations are reported to the Board by the Corrections Branch in a "critical incident" report.

Operational Priorities

The developments pertaining to operations were in response to the managerial priorities identified for the year. A brief comment is offered on each of these:

(1) *Purpose of Parole:* The Board's commitment to an ongoing discussion of the purpose of parole in the context of justice continued to have a high priority, especially in the face of considerable public criticism being expressed currently. This discussion is presently focused in the meetings of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (see Section 6 below).

(2) *Victim Reparation:* The Board has engaged in extensive study and consultation with the objective of establishing policy to govern its activity in relation to the victim. Specifically, we are seeking to determine how information concerning the victim should affect our parole decision-making and subsequently, to decide how reparative measures should be reflected in the terms of a parole certificate.

Following a literature review, a study of case law and widespread consultation by means of a survey questionnaire, the Policy Executive has issued a draft policy proposal which is currently in circulation for review and comment.

This policy is regarded as having major importance as the subject of victim reparation is receiving considerable attention from many components of the administration of justice. It is anticipated that a policy will be adopted early in the new fiscal year.

(3) *Policy Manual:* The Board committed itself to re-issue its Manual of Policy and Procedures this year. All the work necessary to finalize this task is now complete with the text currently in the final stages of preparation for publication.

(4) *Communication with Inmates:* The Board is responsible for ensuring that the inmate has adequate information in order to make an informed decision of whether or not to apply for parole and the method by which this should be done. We have undertaken to publish a series of pamphlets which are designed specifically for inmate use, which include the following titles:

- How to Apply for Parole
- Inmate Guide to Parole
- Parole Supervision
- Decision Making Process
- The Parole Hearing

As a next step the Board is exploring the feasibility of developing audio-visual presentations for the inmates. This study is being undertaken as the Board recognizes that the inmate population is often disadvantaged (by circumstance or choice) in dealing effectively with written communication, and is probably more accustomed (like citizens generally) to receiving information through audio and visual technology.

(5) *Management Information System:* The basis for a comprehensive management information system has been established during the year, including:

- development of an analysis of needs in relation to desired outcomes,
- consultation regarding the suitability of and compatibility with other systems of hardware and programs to meet the Board's needs, and

3. New Developments

- preparation of a Treasury Board submission to obtain authority for acquisition of necessary equipment.

The acquisition of equipment was averted at the end of the fiscal year due to financial restraints and it is planned therefore to make the acquisition at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

(6) *Public Accountability:* This priority was focused on developing methods of informing the community of the Board's activities. Two specific attempts were made; one through the auspices of a community college continuing education program and the other as part of a community workshop on justice sponsored by the outreach committee of a community church. The second attempt met with considerable interest and response whereas the other one, standing alone, drew no citizen interest whatsoever. Further work needs to be undertaken in this critical area.

(7) *Communication with Justice Personnel:* A working relationship with all other components of the administration of justice is essential for the Board's program to be properly understood and supported. A number of agency personnel are regularly included at Board Member orientation and general meetings, and our staff and members have similarly attended other functions in support of this objective. They have included:

- In-service training courses at the Justice Institute of B.C.
- Judges workshop
- Police/Parole workshops
- Conferences and seminars.

(8) *Legislation:* The Board has taken the position that a provincial statute should be enacted prescribing the legal framework for its operation. A draft bill has been submitted for inclusion in the Ministry's priority list of bills for future consideration by government.

During the course of the year the Government of Canada repealed those sections of the *Prisons and Reformatories Act* providing authority for the imposition of definite/indeterminate sentences of imprisonment.

The remaining inmates in provincial correctional centres with this type of sentence are being monitored very closely by the Board to ensure that the statutory provisions pertaining to them are safeguarded. There is presently only one inmate with this type of sentence left in provincial centres.

4. Program Information

Board Reviews

During the year the Board conducted 1258 reviews in 306.5 hearing days for an average of just over four reviews per hearing day. This workload represents a 21.1% increase in the number of reviews accomplished with an increase of just under 8% in the number of hearing days over last year. This significant increase in efficiency can be attributed to the hearing model having become considerably refined during this second year of operation. Similarly, a high efficiency is shown in the lapse time from application received to decision rendered, standing on average this year at just under 35 calendar days.

It is also noted that the number of hearings being conducted each month has been relatively constant (ranging from 19.5 to 32) with an average of 25.5 hearing days per month. There were slight increases in the number of hearing days in the Interior, Northern, South Fraser and Vancouver Regions, with a slight decrease in Vancouver Island. The greatest decrease in hearing days was at the Board Office (from 18 to 1.5) which reflects the policy of the Board to conduct its hearings at the correctional centre in which the inmate is housed. Hearings at the Board Office are now confined almost entirely to administrative procedures such as interprovincial transfers. A complete accounting of hearings by Region and month is provided in TABLE I.

Board Decisions

TABLES II to VIII provide a complete breakdown of the decisions of the Board by Region by month, with TABLES IX and X providing a summary for the entire province by month and by Region.

The singular most outstanding feature of the types of decision is the sharp decrease by 8.6% in the grant rate this year over last year. Last year's grant rate varied from 55.2% (North Fraser) to 36.4% (South Fraser) and this year's grant rate showed a similar trend with the highest rate at 47.1% (North Fraser) and the lowest rate at 36.1% (South Fraser). All the Regions showed a decreased grant rate with the greatest decrease (11.8%) in the Vancouver Island Region and the lowest decrease (0.3%) in the South Fraser Region.

The denial rate increased overall by 5% with two Regions showing decreases, namely South Fraser (45.4% to 34.9%) and the Northern Region (37.3% to 32.4%). The variation in denial rates this year was from a high of 44.0% (Interior) to a low of 27.0% (Vancouver Region).

The overall deferral rate has declined by 5.7% from the previous year. The variations were from a high of 13.9% (South Fraser) to a low of 4.8% (Interior). One Region showed a slight increase in deferral rates (South Fraser from 12.1% to 13.9%), with the greatest decrease in deferral rates being in the North Fraser Region (18.9% to 7.8%).

The revocation rate has remained constant showing a nominal decrease of less than half of one percentage point (7.3% to 6.9%). The highest rate was 13.7% (Vancouver Region) with this Region showing a slight increase in revocation rate, namely, from 12.3% last year.

This statistic continued to be somewhat misleading as it reflects the Region in which the revocation is authorized rather than the Region from which the parolee was released.

Member Workload

With the increase of members from 21 to 23 (excluding the Chairman), the workload of members remained constant from last year. Each member attended on average just under 26 hearings, being on average slightly in excess of two hearing days per month. This is a workload which is quite manageable for members given that fully half of them carry full-time employment responsibilities elsewhere.

Parole Supervision

TABLE XI outlines the number of inmates on parole monthly, starting with 275 in April

1981 and ending with 246 in March 1982. While there is a slight decrease (10.54%) it suggests basically that given the provincial inmate population and the decision-making experience of the Board currently, that this figure will remain relatively constant.

Some additional statistics available this year include the destination of inmates who are released on parole. This figure is amazingly equal throughout the province, showing about 15% going to all Regions except South Fraser showing 9% and Vancouver showing 23%.

The average sentence length of those released is 378 days or just over one year.

Those inmates released on parole have also been categorized by nature of offence, as follows:

Property Crimes	60%
Person Crimes	24%
Sexual Crimes	6%
Traffic Violations	10%
Alcohol Violations	12%
Drug Violations	16%
Other	12%

(Note: Many offenders are incarcerated for multiple offences, hence the above percentages exceed 100% in total).

Suspensions and Revocations

As mentioned earlier, the rate of revocations has remained constant. The number suspended (temporary withdrawal of certificate) was 134. This figure represents on average just over 11 persons suspended per month out of an average number of 256 parolees under suspension. Of the 134 suspended, 92 (68.6%) were revoked, 28 (20.9%) were reinstated and other action was taken in the case of 14 (10.5%).

Transfer to Other Jurisdictions

Transfers to other provinces in Canada can occur by Board decision and transfers outside of Canada are made by parole grant "for purposes of deportation".

The number of transfers out have increased from 24 last year to 34 this year, an increase of 41.7%. Transfers in have increased from four last year to 14 this year, an increase of 250%. The number of deportations decreased from eight last year to five this year.

A summary of transfers is shown below:

	National Parole Board[1]	Ontario	Quebec	Outside Canada[2]	Total
Transfer to:	23	9	2	5	39
Transfer in:	—	9	5	—	14

[1] These transfers include destinations in the Prairie and Atlantic provinces.

[2] Jamaica 3, U.S.A. 1, and Singapore 1.

This dramatic increase in transfers between Parole Boards in Canada reflects the development of administrative procedures pursuant to the transfer of jurisdiction of paroled inmates which took effect December 31st, 1981.

5. Research and Program Evaluation

The Board is committed to subjecting its policies and operational activities to objective scrutiny. Our ability to conduct research and evaluation internally is restrained pending the implementation of a comprehensive management information system. The value of such activities being conducted by an external agency is considerable and the Board has been able to contract for such services from several sources.

Decision-Making Survey

The Board entered into a contract with the Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy (Simon Fraser University) to conduct an analysis of the Board's decision-making experience during 1980/81. This analysis was intended to determine whether a discrepancy existed between the decision rates (grant, deny, defer, revoke) of the Board members. This study showed that there was no statistically significant variation of decision rates between members.

The study also raised some important questions that require further study, including:

- Is there an "acceptable" rate of parole decisions against which current rates can be measured?
- What is the relationship between the Board's decision-making experience and community attitudes towards parole?

Reasons for Decisions

The Board is required by statute to provide reasons for any negative decisions (deny, revoke) and by policy for all other decisions as well. The quality of reasons given by the Board is important in communicating the rationale for the decision to the inmate and those who have responsibility for his incarceration and supervision.

The Board entered into a contract with a private individual with background experience in corrections, law enforcement and the legal profession to evaluate and assess the reasons given by the Board for decisions rendered from June to September 1981.

Each of the reasons was evaluated on the basis of:

- their correlation to the statutory criteria for release,
- their utility to the inmate in future sentence planning,
- their utility to corrections staff in future sentence management, and
- their clarity of expression.

The analysis of the reasons indicates that their utility to the staff scored the highest with the clarity of expression scoring next highest. The correlation to criteria scored the lowest with the score for utility to the inmate being slightly higher.

The analysis overall by decision category reveals that reasons for denial of parole scored highest, followed by reasons for defer and grant, with the lowest score being for revocation decisions.

This information will be very useful for further Board member development and will be used as the basis of a workshop at the next general membership meeting.

Student Field Placements

The Board office is fortunate in having criminology students from Simon Fraser placed on student practicums during their final year of undergraduate studies. The object is to provide students with an opportunity to gain first hand experience in the criminal justice field while working for university credit. The parole placement includes opportunities for the student to sit in on parole hearings, attend meetings, workshops or conferences concerning parole issues and, in general, to participate in the workings of an administrative office. In turn, the Parole Board taps the resources of the student by involving him/her in various research topics and policy issues and assigning special projects. From time to time the Board also accepts placement of a graduate student from the School of Social Work at U.B.C.

6. Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities

The major area of work being promoted by the Association this year is focused on the philosophy and purpose of parole. The Association has been devoting time at each of its meetings this year to discussing this subject and hopes shortly to release a draft statement for public discussion and comment. The energy being expended is pro-active, seeking to provide leadership for the future, rather than simply being reactive or protective regarding past practices. It is expected that the draft statement will include reference to the historical antecedents to parole, a declaration of values and beliefs on which the concept of parole is based, the place of parole in the context of the criminal justice system and an enumeration of the principles that should guide the operations of a paroling authority.

Significant administrative accomplishments were realized by the Association as well, highlighted by an Administrative Agreement for the Transfer of Parolees between the four parole Boards in Canada (National, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia). This agreement commits each of the Boards to exercising jurisdiction over a parolee that comes into its territory (whether planned or otherwise), thereby ensuring greater accountability on the part of parolees through more effective and efficient control through supervision. This Agreement also provides considerable cost saving when a parolee needs to be suspended and/or revoked as it can now be done by the Board in whose jurisdiction the parolee happens to be rather than incurring considerable transport costs to return the parolee to his original location.

7. Priorities for 1982/83

The managerial priorities that have been established for the coming year fall into three categories and are as follows:

Philosophy

(1) *Principles of Administrative Justice*—Given the quasi judicial nature of the Board and its unique characteristic vis-a-vis the privative provisions, it is important to enunciate the principles of administrative justice by which the Board operates and to which it is committed. This would be a parallel statement to the Principles underlying Parole, currently in the Policy Manual, which deal with the substantive issues. These Principles would focus on process.

Policy

(2) *Disclosure of Information*—While the Board has committed itself to the principle of an "open" hearing, and operates under a guideline of being satisfied ". . . that the inmate appearing before the Board is aware of the nature of the information to which the Board has access pertaining to the inmate application" it has not established a policy regarding the disclosure of information.

A definitive policy is desirable based on the above principle and the Principles of Administrative Justice to be developed, which would be consistent with current developments in the areas of individual rights, freedoms and protections.

(3) *Re-examination of Board Decisions*—The current policy of the Board is extremely restrictive, allowing for a review of a decision only where ". . . it can be proven that the information upon which denial was made is incorrect".

In the context of recommending that a provincial statute be enacted, the Board will need to consider whether other grounds should be established on which an appeal can be requested, and to whom such appeals should be directed.

(4) *Recrediting Remission*—The policy of the Board on recrediting remission upon revocation of parole is stated entirely in negative terms. Additionally, the current provisions prohibit consideration for the recrediting of remission on the basis of individual need and circumstance.

(5) *Parole by Exception*—A review of an application for parole by exception is conducted in two parts:

(1) To determine whether the criteria for a review prior to normal eligibility apply, and

(2) to determine whether or not the applicant qualifies for parole by the normal critera for parole.

The question requiring examination is whether both of these decisions should remain the jurisdiction of the Board (in the context of a hearing quorum) or whether the first part should be viewed as administrative in nature and thereby perhaps delegated to a single member or to staff.

(6) *Discharge from Parole*—The *Parole Act* makes provision for discharge from parole (supervision) prior to expiry of sentence. The A.C.A. Standards similarly include such a provision. Given the fact that parole supervision periods under our jurisdiction range for the most part from two months to sixteen months, is a policy on discharge desirable?

Operational

(7) *Research and Program Evaluation*—With the completion of a design for a Management Information System and the request to Treasury Board for a word processor/mini computer, the focus of activity will now shift to research and program evaluation design and implementation. The priority this year is on getting projects under way.

Possible areas of study include:

- relationship between Board's decision-making and community

7. Priorities for 1982/83

interest or attitudes (do the members as community representatives reflect this interest?).

- collating information from Termination Reports.
- tracking of cases beyond parole termination.

(8) *Hearing Model*—Some further refinements and evaluation of our hearing model would be helpful, particularly in the area of efficient recording of information that needs to be captured in addition to the decision itself and the reasons for that decision. Included as examples are:

- factual data
- special instructions
- notes to file
- attendance of staff or third party representatives at inmate's request.

(9) *Information for Parole Decision-Making*—The criteria for parole have been interpreted for application to the Board's program as it operates in this province. Information pertaining to the victim (or harm done) and to judicial intent (purposes of incarceration) needs to be augmented in certain cases. Procedural mechanisms will be developed to ensure the provision of this information to the parole hearing.

(10) *Suspension Process*—The administrative procedures supporting the decisions to suspend parole need to be streamlined with the aid of computer assisted technology. With the acquisition of a facsimile machine providing access to a communication network throughout the province (and beyond) the respective responsibilities now assigned to Board Members, Board Office staff and Corrections staff will be re-evaluated.

Appendices

APPENDIX A

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Philosophy of the B.C. Board of Parole is based on a commitment to citizen participation in decision making in matters affecting the community. Consequently, all Members of the Board excluding the Chairman, are community members recommended for appointment on the basis of the following criteria:

The Nature of Community Involvement

There will be a strong emphasis on selecting candidates who have demonstrated through their activities and participation, a true sense of responsibility and interest in community affairs and concerns.

Personal Qualifications

Candidates will require a level of abilities, experience and objectivity consistent with the independent decision making role of the Board of Parole within the framework of the justice system. They will also have an understanding and appreciation of the serious impact of their decisions both on the individuals concerned and on the community at large. In the interests of maintaining the independence and integrity of the Board, candidates may be required to undergo a routine security check and furnish references upon request.

Level of Understanding of the Justice Process

A general knowledge of the justice process and its component parts may be a significant criteria for Board membership. However, as opportunities will be provided for the orientation and ongoing development of all Board members, this knowledge requirement may be supplanted by an active interest in learning about the justice process and system.

Community Representation

To be consistent with the principles underlying the development of community membership, candidates should be seen by the community to represent broad areas of endeavour and achievement in the community, both with respect to community activity and participation and in terms of role, career or profession. The overriding consideration in this sense would be one of broad credibility within the community as opposed to the more limited representation of specific interest groups within the community.

APPENDIX B

PRINCIPLES and PREMISES

governing the relationship between

TEMPORARY ABSENCE AND PAROLE

as established by

B.C. CORRECTIONS BRANCH AND B.C. BOARD OF PAROLE

1. The Branch is the authority for issuing temporary absence permits, and the Board is the authority for granting parole certificates, as provided in legislation for inmates incarcerated in provincial Correctional Centres.

2. The definitions of parole and temporary absence acknowledged by the Branch and the Board for these purposes are as follows:

   Parole means a release from prison under a parole certificate to serve the balance of sentence under supervision while resident in the community.

   Temporary Absence means an absence from prison under a temporary absence permit for specific periods and purposes while resident in a designated Correctional Centre.

3. The decision to grant temporary absence and/or parole must ensure that the purposes of the sentence of imprisonment are honoured in the case at hand, by whatever method, until the sentence is fully satisfied.

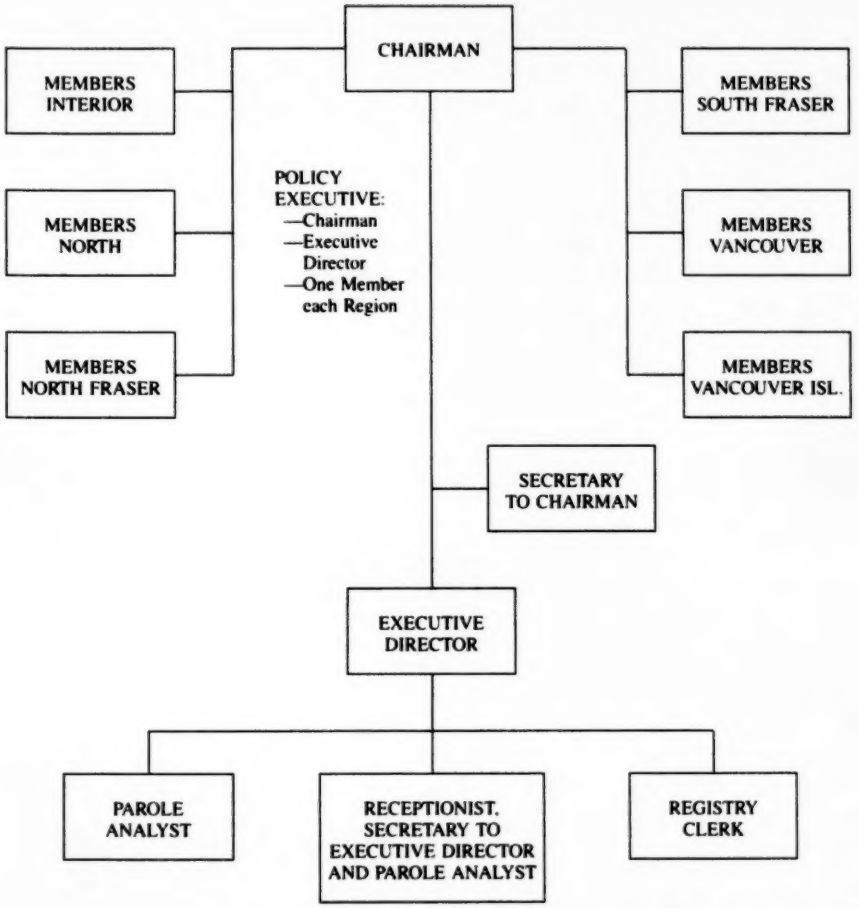
4. Decisions by the Branch regarding temporary absence will take into account, but are not bound by, decisions of the Board regarding parole; and decisions by the Board regarding parole will take into account, but are not bound by, decisions of the Branch regarding temporary absence.

5. Inmates will be given a choice of whether or not they wish to apply for temporary absence and/or parole. Adequate information and advice will be provided to inmates by the Branch and the Board concerning their respective programs to assist the inmates in making these choices.

NOTE: The policies of the Branch and the Board concerning temporary absence and parole respectively will be consistent with these principles, and exceptions to those policies will be implemented only after consultation with the other party.

APPENDIX C

B.C. BOARD OF PAROLE



NOTE—The B.C. Board of Parole operates as an independent agency in a quasi judicial function.

The support services required are provided through the offices of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Support and Administration, Ministry of Attorney General (e.g., Personnel, Finance, Facilities Management).

A liaison with the Ministry's Executive Committee for administrative purposes is provided by the Commissioner of Corrections who is a member of that Committee.

Tables

TABLE I

Number of Board Hearings by Region by Month
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Interior	Northern	North Fraser	South Fraser	Vancouver	Vancouver Island	Board Office	Total
April	2 (1)	2 (1)	12 (4)	1 (1)	6 (2)	2 (1)	0 (1)	25 (11)
May	4 (2)	2 (2)	12 (8)	2 (2)	7 (4)	5 (3)	0 (2)	32 (23)
June	3 (1)	2 (2)	9 (8)	1 (1)	10 (3)	4 (3)	½ (1)	29½ (19)
July	2 (2)	6 (2)	12 (14)	1 (1)	6½ (7)	2 (2)	1 (3)	30½ (31)
August	2 (1)	4 (3)	11 (9)	3 (2)	6 (4)	2 (4)	0 (1)	28 (24)
September	2 (1)	3½ (3)	9½ (9)	2 (2)	5½ (4)	3 (4)	0 (3)	25½ (26)
October	1 (2)	2½ (3)	8½ (8)	1 (1)	5 (5)	4½ (3)	0 (2)	22½ (24)
November	2 (1)	2 (3)	8 (10)	1 (1)	6 (6)	3 (3)	0 (0)	22 (24)
December	1 (2)	4 (1)	8 (10)	2 (2)	4½ (5)	4 (5)	0 (1)	23½ (26)
January	4 (2)	2 (2)	9 (9)	1 (1)	7 (6)	3 (3)	0 (1)	26 (24)
February	2 (2)	2 (2)	10 (10)	3 (1)	5 (5)	1½ (2)	0 (2)	23½ (24)
March	3 (3)	2 (3)	6½ (8)	2 (2)	4 (9)	2 (2)	0 (1)	19½ (28)
Total	28 (20)	34 (27)	115½ (107)	20 (17)	72½ (60)	36 (35)	1½ (18)	307½ (284)
Per cent of Total	9.1 (7.1)	11.0 (9.5)	37.6 (37.7)	6.5 (6.0)	23.6 (21.1)	11.7 (12.3)	0.5 (6.3)	100

TABLE II

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Interior
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	6 (3)	3 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (5)
May	5 (5)	8 (3)	2 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (8)
June	5 (3)	6 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	2 (0)	13 (4)
July	3 (4)	5 (1)	1 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	10 (6)
August	6 (3)	3 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (5)
September	4 (4)	3 (3)	0 (1)	1 (1)	1 (0)	9 (9)
October	2 (2)	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (6)
November	5 (2)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (4)
December	3 (2)	0 (4)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (6)
January	6 (3)	9 (3)	2 (0)	2 (1)	1 (0)	20 (7)
February	1 (2)	7 (3)	0 (2)	2 (1)	0 (0)	10 (8)
March	7 (5)	6 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	14 (7)
Total	53 (38)	55 (26)	6 (6)	7 (5)	4 (0)	125 (75)
Per cent of Total	42.4 (50.7)	44.0 (34.7)	4.8 (8.0)	5.6 (6.6)	3.2 (0)	100

TABLE III

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Northern
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	3 (3)	4 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (4)
May	1 (4)	3 (4)	0 (1)	0 (0)	2 (0)	6 (9)
June	5 (4)	2 (5)	0 (2)	0 (0)	8 (0)	15 (11)
July	5 (2)	8 (3)	1 (2)	3 (2)	6 (0)	23 (9)
August	3 (4)	4 (6)	0 (0)	2 (1)	4 (0)	13 (11)
September	7 (2)	6 (0)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (1)	15 (5)
October	6 (4)	5 (3)	1 (2)	0 (0)	3 (0)	15 (9)
November	4 (5)	3 (3)	1 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	9 (11)
December	6 (1)	4 (3)	0 (0)	2 (0)	2 (1)	14 (5)
January	4 (3)	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	1 (0)	9 (6)
February	4 (4)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	7 (6)
March	4 (2)	4 (4)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	8 (8)
Total	52 (38)	46 (35)	8 (10)	9 (9)	27 (2)	142 (94)
Per cent of Total	36.6 (40.4)	32.4 (37.3)	5.6 (10.6)	6.4 (9.6)	19.0 (2.1)	100

TABLE IV

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — North Fraser
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	19 (11)	18 (5)	3 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	40 (22)
May	27 (11)	9 (10)	5 (6)	1 (0)	5 (0)	47 (27)
June	19 (19)	8 (5)	0 (7)	1 (0)	8 (0)	36 (31)
July	20 (23)	11 (2)	6 (3)	2 (0)	16 (0)	55 (28)
August	26 (18)	10 (4)	1 (7)	4 (2)	4 (1)	45 (31)
September	18 (14)	12 (7)	3 (7)	1 (1)	4 (0)	38 (30)
October	15 (13)	10 (7)	1 (7)	4 (3)	0 (0)	30 (30)
November	7 (23)	10 (8)	5 (6)	1 (4)	2 (0)	25 (41)
December	13 (14)	10 (16)	2 (8)	0 (0)	2 (0)	27 (38)
January	14 (23)	15 (5)	3 (2)	0 (0)	5 (0)	37 (30)
February	11 (22)	18 (5)	4 (16)	2 (0)	0 (0)	35 (33)
March	17 (14)	4 (9)	1 (5)	1 (2)	0 (0)	23 (30)
Total	206 (205)	135 (83)	34 (70)	17 (12)	46 (1)	438 (371)
Per cent of Total	47.1 (55.2)	30.8 (22.4)	7.8 (18.9)	3.9 (3.2)	10.4 (0.3)	100

TABLE V

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — South Fraser
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	2 (2)	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)
May	5 (3)	3 (1)	1 (2)	0 (0)	2 (0)	11 (6)
June	1 (3)	3 (2)	1 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	5 (6)
July	1 (1)	0 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	3 (0)	5 (5)
August	7 (2)	3 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (0)	12 (4)
September	4 (6)	3 (3)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	9 (9)
October	0 (2)	1 (1)	1 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	3 (6)
November	1 (1)	3 (4)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (6)
December	3 (0)	3 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)	8 (3)
January	1 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (5)
February	4 (1)	7 (2)	1 (1)	2 (0)	0 (0)	14 (4)
March	2 (1)	2 (5)	4 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	9 (6)
Total	31 (24)	30 (30)	12 (8)	4 (4)	9 (0)	86 (66)
Per cent of Total	36.1 (36.4)	34.9 (45.4)	13.9 (12.1)	4.6 (6.1)	10.5 (0)	100

TABLE VI

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Vancouver
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	5 (5)	5 (5)	6 (2)	3 (0)	0 (0)	19 (12)
May	12 (8)	2 (7)	7 (2)	9 (2)	0 (0)	30 (19)
June	16 (4)	13 (7)	5 (4)	2 (2)	6 (0)	42 (17)
July	14 (17)	7 (7)	2 (3)	3 (4)	6 (1)	32 (32)
August	10 (15)	8 (3)	2 (1)	4 (1)	2 (0)	26 (20)
September	10 (12)	10 (3)	3 (2)	2 (2)	1 (0)	26 (19)
October	4 (7)	5 (5)	2 (2)	3 (0)	0 (0)	14 (14)
November	11 (12)	6 (5)	4 (5)	4 (2)	1 (0)	26 (24)
December	6 (11)	6 (5)	1 (3)	3 (1)	1 (0)	17 (20)
January	12 (14)	9 (4)	0 (3)	3 (6)	5 (0)	29 (27)
February	13 (7)	5 (2)	1 (4)	3 (6)	2 (2)	24 (21)
March	6 (7)	5 (9)	2 (7)	2 (5)	0 (0)	15 (28)
Total	119 (119)	81 (62)	35 (38)	41 (31)	24 (3)	300 (253)
Per cent of Total	39.6 (47.0)	27.0 (24.5)	11.7 (15.0)	13.7 (12.3)	8.0 (1.2)	100

TABLE VII

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Vancouver Island
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	6 (3)	3 (3)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (0)	9 (9)
May	10 (8)	4 (1)	2 (3)	1 (0)	5 (0)	22 (12)
June	8 (5)	2 (2)	1 (2)	4 (0)	6 (0)	21 (9)
July	5 (4)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	8 (7)
August	2 (4)	4 (1)	0 (2)	0 (2)	5 (0)	11 (9)
September	5 (8)	2 (4)	0 (2)	1 (0)	1 (0)	9 (14)
October	10 (5)	12 (4)	2 (0)	1 (1)	5 (0)	30 (10)
November	5 (3)	1 (2)	3 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	9 (6)
December	6 (11)	7 (8)	1 (2)	1 (0)	1 (0)	16 (21)
January	5 (5)	6 (1)	0 (0)	0 (2)	2 (0)	13 (8)
February	2 (2)	3 (2)	1 (1)	0 (2)	0 (0)	6 (7)
March	2 (6)	4 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	8 (10)
Total	66 (64)	50 (32)	11 (15)	9 (10)	26 (1)	162 (122)
Per cent of Total	40.7 (52.5)	30.9 (26.2)	6.8 (12.3)	5.6 (8.2)	16.0 (0.8)	100

TABLE VIII

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Board Office
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (4)
May	0 (5)	0 (5)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (12)
June	1 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	2 (2)
July	2 (5)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (2)	3 (9)
August	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (5)
September	0 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (8)
October	0 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (6)
November	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
December	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)
January	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)
February	0 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (7)
March	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Total	3 (39)	1 (9)	0 (2)	0 (5)	1 (3)	5 (58)
Per cent of Total	60.0 (67.2)	20.0 (15.5)	0 (3.5)	0 (8.6)	20.0 (5.2)	100

TABLE IX

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total
April	41 (29)	33 (20)	10 (12)	3 (1)	0 (0)	87 (62)
May	60 (44)	29 (31)	17 (16)	11 (2)	14 (0)	131 (93)
June	55 (39)	34 (22)	7 (16)	7 (3)	31 (0)	134 (80)
July	50 (56)	34 (18)	11 (9)	9 (9)	32 (4)	136 (96)
August	54 (49)	32 (16)	4 (12)	10 (8)	16 (0)	116 (85)
September	48 (45)	36 (20)	9 (14)	5 (4)	8 (3)	106 (94)
October	37 (39)	34 (24)	7 (11)	9 (7)	8 (0)	95 (81)
November	33 (46)	27 (24)	13 (12)	6 (10)	3 (0)	82 (92)
December	37 (41)	30 (39)	5 (13)	6 (1)	8 (1)	86 (93)
January	42 (52)	42 (16)	8 (7)	6 (10)	14 (0)	112 (87)
February	35 (44)	42 (16)	7 (14)	9 (10)	3 (2)	96 (86)
March	38 (35)	25 (31)	8 (13)	6 (11)	0 (0)	77 (90)
Total	530 (527)	398 (277)	106 (149)	87 (76)	137 (10)	1,258 (1,039)
Per cent of Total	42.1 (50.7)	31.6 (26.7)	8.5 (14.3)	6.9 (7.3)	10.9 (1.0)	100

TABLE X

Number and Type of Decisions by Region — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1981/82 (1980/81)

Region	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Increase Over 1980/81
							%
Interior	53 (38)	55 (26)	6 (6)	7 (5)	4 (0)	125 (75)	+66.7
Northern	52 (38)	46 (35)	8 (10)	9 (9)	27 (2)	142 (94)	+51.1
North Fraser	206 (205)	135 (83)	34 (70)	17 (12)	46 (1)	438 (371)	+18.1
South Fraser	31 (24)	30 (30)	12 (8)	4 (4)	9 (0)	86 (66)	+30.3
Vancouver	119 (119)	81 (62)	35 (38)	41 (31)	24 (3)	300 (253)	+18.6
Vancouver Island	66 (64)	50 (32)	11 (15)	9 (10)	26 (1)	162 (122)	+32.8
Board Office	3 (39)	1 (9)	0 (2)	0 (5)	1 (3)	5 (58)	−91.4
Total	530 (527)	398 (277)	106 (149)	87 (76)	137 (10)	1,258 (1,039)	+21.1

TABLE XI

Number on Parole by Month — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1981/82

Month	No. at Beginning	Grants	Trans-ferred In	Revoked	Trans-ferred Out	Comple-tions	No. at End of Month
April	275	41	0	3	3	45	265
May	265	60	2	11	3	30	283
June	283	55	1	7	3	46	283
July	283	50	0	9	5	41	278
August	278	54	3	10	4	25	296
September	296	48	0	5	2	41	296
October	296	37	0	9	2	45	277
November	277	33	1	6	3	30	272
December	272	37	3	6	3	40	263
January	263	42	0	6	2	36	261
February	261	35	3	9	5	33	252
March	252	38	1	6	4	35	246
Total		530*	14	87	39	447	

* Total includes two inmates on Federal/Provincial transfer released on Mandatory supervision.

TABLE XII

Suspensions and Dispositions by Month — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1981/82

Month	Suspensions	Dispositions		
		Revoke	Reinstate	Other*
April	13	10	2	1
May	11	6	4	1
June	13	10	1	2
July	15	10	5	0
August	11	6	4	1
September	14	10	4	0
October	9	5	2	2
November	6	5	1	0
December	12	8	2	2
January	8	5	1	2
February	9	8	0	1
March	13	9	2	2
Total	134	92	28	14

* "Other" includes transfers in and out of province under suspension, expiry of parole in custody under suspension and not extending temporary parole.

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